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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
**Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions**

**Islamic Republic of Iran and Spain: draft resolution**

# Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* its resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it decided to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, in order to achieve the common objective of strengthening the performance and effectiveness of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Council decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

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resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, to consider the reports of and the recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

*Reaffirming* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

*Reaffirming also* its resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011 and 56/11 of 15 March 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

*Concerned* about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and aware of the need to continue addressing that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner,

1. *Takes note* of the work of and the note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[1] in accordance with Commission resolutions 52/13, 54/10 and 56/11;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairs of the working group for their work and to the Secretariat for its assistance in facilitating the work of the working group, including by providing, inter alia, updates on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and briefings and presentations on thematic and regional programmes and global projects and on evaluation and oversight issues to the working group, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing such necessary assistance, bearing in mind the limited resources available to it;

3. *Welcomes* the established practice of having a clear schedule of meetings and programme of work for the working group, requests that a draft agenda for each meeting of the working group be distributed no later than 10 working days before the meeting, accompanied by all the relevant documents for the meeting, and reiterates the importance of the development of an indicative annual workplan by Member States, taking into account input from the Secretariat;

**Continuous support for strengthening the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

4. *Recalls* that the working group has, on several occasions, discussed fundraising issues and ways to achieve a sustainable balance between core and non-core funding for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to ensure delivery capacity and the sustainability of thematic, global and regional programmes;

5. *Also recalls* that the working group has been considering the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/17 of

[1] E/CN.7/2015/6-E/CN.15/2015/6.

13 December 2013 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/9 of 13 December 2013 and has been briefed on the transition to the new full cost recovery funding model;

6. *Requests* the working group to continue examining and discussing the funding situation and financial management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, by:

(a) Receiving reports on, and facilitating, the resource mobilization process to promote the integrated programmes of the Office,[2] stressing their resource requirements, and to enhance funding predictability in line with the medium-term strategy;

(b) Continuing to discuss with the Office the efforts to further encourage donors to provide general-purpose funding, including by means of further increasing transparency and improving the application of full cost recovery and the quality of reporting and communication, and continuing to discuss the reasons for the low level of general-purpose funding, with a view to restoring an adequate balance between general-purpose and special-purpose funds;

(c) Continuing to consider further the feasibility, progress and impact of the implementation of full cost recovery and the flexible application of programme support costs, with a view to increasing the effectiveness and results of the technical assistance programmes of the Office;

**Continuous support for promoting an integrated programme approach**

7. *Recalls* that the working group has been following the progress made by the Office in implementing an integrated programming approach that seeks to strengthen the links between normative mandates and operational technical assistance and in improving linkages between policy, strategic planning, evaluation, programmatic work, mobilization of resources and partnerships with all relevant stakeholders;

8. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue promoting regular dialogue among all Member States, as well as with the Office, on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Office, especially with regard to its thematic, global and regional programmes, in line with the medium-term strategy and strategic framework;

(b) Continue receiving information from the Office on progress made in the implementation of regional, global and thematic programmes, as well as on progress made with regard to integrating lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations within and across regions, ensuring complementarities among programmes and their alignment with the strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 and the strategy of the Office for the period 2012-2015;

(c) Continue discussing with the Office the implementation of results-based management and budgeting;

[2] The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime definition of "integrated programming approach" also includes programme review committee-approved country programmes.

**Continuous support for promoting a culture of evaluation within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation**

9. *Recalls* that the working group has been provided with numerous presentations on evaluation findings, on which occasions participants have reiterated the importance of having a sustainable, effective and operationally independent corporate evaluation function at the Office, focused on the implementation, performance and impact of integrated programmes and their consistency with mandates of the Office;

10. *Requests* the working group to invite the Independent Evaluation Unit to:

(a) Continue providing the working group with evaluation findings on the programmes of the Office;

(b) Continue promoting a culture of evaluation throughout the Office at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation;

(c) Continue working with the Office in monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies;

(d) Continue working with the Office on building increased coordination between evaluation, audit and other oversight bodies with the aim of building a coordinated continuum of oversight of the projects and programmes of the Office;

**Continuous support for strengthening human resources governance to improve gender balance and geographical representation**

11. *Recalls* that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the Office, as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;

12. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue addressing the issue of gender and geographical representation and its evolution under a specific agenda item, in order to discuss possible measures for improvement in this area;

(b) Continue receiving updated and comprehensive information, including in a disaggregated way, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office.

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**Fifty-eighth session**
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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
**Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions**

**Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Spain: draft decision**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

## Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2013/246 of 25 July 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009 and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2015, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

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(a) *Reaffirms* the efficiency of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting the improvement of the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, by extending the mandate of the working group so that it can continue its function as the forum for dialogue among Member States and between Member States and the Secretariat on the development and implementation of the thematic and regional programmes of the Office and continue to discuss on a regular basis financial, governance and evaluation and oversight matters relating to the Office;

(b) *Also reaffirms* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) *Expresses* once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the Office, and expresses its awareness of the continued need to address these issues in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) *Reaffirms* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10, 54/17 and 56/11 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1, 20/9 and 22/2, and decides to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the session of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2017, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) *Decides* that the working group shall hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice, and that the dates of those meetings shall be determined by the co-chairs of the working group in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) *Requests* that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(g) *Reiterates* the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group, and approves the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

1. Biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
**Fifty-eighth session**
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*
**Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016: demand reduction and related measures**

**Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: draft resolution**

## Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of evidence-based treatment and care for young people affected by drug use disorders

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Single Convention on Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

*Recalling especially* article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to practicable measures for the prevention of use of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to these ends,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[5] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration so as to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men affected by drug use disorders,

*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6]

*Bearing in mind* the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7] which provides in its article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking of such substances,

*Bearing in mind also* that children and young people are the most valuable asset for achieving development and that Governments are obliged to protect them,

*Noting with grave concern* the decrease in the age of children and young people starting to use drugs,

*Stressing* the importance of a multisectoral and fully coordinated approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations within communities participate in order to support the development of a full continuum of policies and programmes that promote prevention, early identification and intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services,

*Recognizing* the special needs of young people affected by drug use disorders, and the related necessity of providing drug use disorder treatment and care services in a continuum of care throughout and beyond the treatment cycle, specifically differentiated to address those needs, including engagement and motivation strategies, differentiated low-threshold services, screening and assessment approaches, psychosocial treatment approaches, pharmacological treatment approaches and relapse prevention, as well as rehabilitation and reintegration strategies,

*Recognizing also* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to raise awareness of drug use disorders and the special needs of young people, and to provide technical assistance to Member States to improve the services available for young people affected by drug use disorders,

*Emphasizing* the need to provide young people with equal and adequate access to treatment, including drug use disorder treatment for youth in the prison system,

*Acknowledging with concern* the barriers that prevent young people, from accessing youth-friendly services for the treatment and care of drug use disorders,

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[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

such as stigmatizing attitudes and discrimination, lack of differentiated services, lack of resources or fear of negative consequences, including within and for their families,

*Stressing* the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of drug use disorder treatment programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on young people, families and communities,

*Recognizing* the need to take into account individual differences among young people related to age, developmental stage, gender, educational and cultural background, severity of drug use disorder, consumption patterns, polydrug use and co-morbidity, when developing differentiated drug use disorder treatment and care services,

*Stressing* that successful treatment requires approaches that incorporate the inclusion of family members or other significant adults, caregivers or close kin,

*Recognizing* the need to provide specialized training and supervision for health and social care professionals, including professionals in civil society, who work with young people affected by drug use disorders,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to consider exploring means, as appropriate, to provide measures to ensure non-stigmatizing attitudes towards young people affected by drug use, to help reduce marginalization and discrimination and to promote scientific evidence-based treatment and social reintegration for young people, partnering with different levels of governmental authority, including but not limited to ministries and local authorities for welfare, health and education, and, where appropriate, with civil society and communities;

2. *Encourages* Member States to provide scientific evidence-based drug use disorder treatment and care services that are sensitive to the needs of young people affected by such disorders, and that are differentiated to take account of differences in age, gender, educational and cultural background, severity of drug use disorder, including polydrug use, consumption patterns and co-morbidity, to consider increasing the coverage of existing programmes, to ensure that programmes are accessible to all and free of discrimination, and, whenever possible, and in accordance with national legislation, to offer programmes for youth in prisons, on probation or in residential care facilities and to ensure training and supervision for all relevant health and social care professionals working with these populations;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to implement, where appropriate, scientific evidence-based treatment programmes for young people that involve family members or other significant adults, caregivers or close kin;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to continue to gather scientific evidence, wherever possible in cooperation with other relevant and competent organizations, on effective scientific evidence-based drug use disorder treatment and care for young people and to share that evidence, as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which, together with other relevant United Nations organizations and other international organizations, already has a joint programme on drug dependence treatment and care, to continue to gather detailed information on successful programmes for the

treatment and care of young people affected by drug use disorders, and to provide Member States, upon request, with guidance and assistance in developing strategies and programmes so that they can replicate those successful experiences within their own context;

6. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources or in-kind contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, in order to support Member States, upon request, in needs assessment, capacity-building and improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners, researchers and professionals working with young people in the area of drug use disorder treatment.

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
**Implementation of the international drug control treaties**

**Latvia:** draft resolution**

## Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 834 (IX) of 14 December 1954, on the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, and the note by the Secretary-General of 15 October 1954[1] indicating the importance of situating the Laboratory in the same place as the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and noting the contribution of the Laboratory to the efforts of Member States in countering the issues of drugs and crime over the past 60 years,

*Recalling also* its resolution 50/4 of 16 March 2007, in which the Commission recognized the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

*Reaffirming*, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 and 52/7 of 20 March 2009, that the quality of the analysis and results of drug analysis laboratories has significant implications for the justice system, law enforcement and preventive health care, as well as for the international harmonization and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information and data,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/C.3/573.

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*Reaffirming also*, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 and 52/7, the added value of the international quality assurance support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing means for the continued monitoring of the situation of laboratories throughout the world and in identifying factors affecting laboratory performance and areas where improvements can be made, including how best to target support, thus providing an evidence base for technical assistance projects and for monitoring their effectiveness,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 52/7, the Commission called upon Member States and subregional, regional and international entities to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by providing expertise for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories and by exploring innovative ways to ensure the more effective exchange of expertise and information worldwide,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/9 of 21 March 2014, in which the Commission recognized the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, in particular the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, with regard to identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances,

*Reaffirming*, in accordance with its resolution 54/3 of 25 March 2011, that access to reference samples of controlled substances is an essential quality assurance requirement for achieving the reliability of the analysis and results of drug analysis laboratories,

*Recalling* its resolution 56/5 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission noted with concern the differences in capacity of drug analysis laboratory services in Member States, which prevented the exchange of drug information and reduced the value of laboratory results to law enforcement authorities, and invited Member States to ensure that relevant samples, in particular samples taken in connection with international investigations and for intelligence purposes, could be submitted to forensic laboratories with the requisite expertise for profiling analyses to establish forensic links,

*Acknowledging* that one of the strategic goals of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is to increase the capacities and improve the performance of drug analysis laboratories to meet internationally accepted standards so that they can provide their clients with reliable data,

*Acknowledging also* that there is still a growing need for laboratories to be supported in their analytical work, services and training of experts,

*Emphasizing* the importance of ensuring the quality and reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories, and especially emphasizing that the quality and reliability of such results are a question of protecting human rights,

*Emphasizing also* that the continuity of the work of drug analysis laboratories and maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness and capacity of such laboratories are essential in countering new challenges such as the identification and analysis of emerging new psychoactive substances,

*Emphasizing further* that international cooperation and the full utilization of existing networks and projects are of the utmost importance in continuing, maintaining and further strengthening the performance of drug analysis laboratories,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States in enhancing the analytical work of laboratories and the training of experts;

2. *Requests* Member States to review and enhance national procedures, as appropriate, in order to facilitate access to reference and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of laboratories through its quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories and to provide assistance to develop and enhance their services;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in all the aspects set out in the present resolution and to provide expertise for the enhancement of the performance of laboratories and to ensure effective exchange of information worldwide, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances;

5. *Invites* Member States to ensure that, where appropriate, samples of the most commonly used drugs (such as heroin, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines), in particular those relevant to international investigations and for intelligence purposes, can be submitted to forensic laboratories with the requisite expertise in profiling analyses to establish forensic links;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue supporting the analytical work of laboratories by providing reference samples of controlled substances and new psychoactive substances, by identifying best practices and encouraging the use of guidelines, by developing manuals on standard methods including relevant research, by offering training opportunities and by promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, material and data;

7. *Invites* Member States to provide their best available data, including data from national drug analysis laboratories, in order to support the review of the most persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization;

8. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to review the most persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances, based on the conclusions of the joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and World Health Organization Expert Consultation on New Psychoactive Substances held in Vienna from 9 to 11 December 2014;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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**Latvia:** ** **draft resolution**

## Promoting interventions on the protection of young people and children, with particular reference to the sale of illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances over the Internet

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Stressing* the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in which it was stated that Member States should ensure that prevention programmes targeted and involved youth and children with a view to increasing their reach and effectiveness and that the drug problem continued to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth,[1]

*Recalling* the commitments made in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] which provides in its article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C, Plan of Action, para. 14 (b), and Political Declaration, first paragraph.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.



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measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances,

*Recalling also* the Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet of 2009,[3] in which it was recommended that Governments should take a wide range of actions, including administrative, legislative and regulatory provisions, to curb the illegal sale of internationally controlled substances,

*Recalling further* that, in its resolution 50/11, on international cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet, the Commission recognized that the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet was an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constituted a serious risk to global health,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 55/1, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, the Commission encouraged Member States, based on the available information on patterns of use and risks to the public, including risks to young people, to adopt appropriate measures aimed at reducing supply and demand in accordance with their national legislation,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolution 57/3, on promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, it exhorted all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that were targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and were designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse,

*Recalling further* its resolution 57/9, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances, in which it invited Member States, inter alia, to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the modi operandi of criminal and other organizations involved in the production, processing and international distribution of such substances, including supply routes, and the use of the Internet to facilitate those activities,

1. *Invites* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emerging threat posed, in particular to young people and children, by the sale of illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances over the Internet;

2. *Requests* Member States to implement measures, in accordance with their national legislation, to raise awareness among parents and educators about the potential risks of the Internet, especially social networks, in relation to the trade in

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.6.

illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances and the easy availability of such substances to young people and children;

3. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate within their national strategies and guidelines measures to discourage and protect young people and children from the risks arising from illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances supplied via the Internet and social networks, with serious consequences for their health;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to develop national programmes on prevention, targeting work with families, in particular parents, as regards to the safe use of the Internet and social media by children and young people, and focusing on the problem of sale of new psychoactive substances over the Internet;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to incorporate the themes of safe use of the Internet and the risks and effects of the drug use, including risks of intoxication and death, within their preventive programmes;

6. *Calls on* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of these measures through the exchange of information, with a view to improving and enhancing their ability to face this challenge;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization to facilitate the exchange of information and best practices among Member States in order to implement the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

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**Peru and Thailand: draft resolution**

## Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

*Bearing in mind* the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5]

*Taking into account* the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Political Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action,

*Recalling* that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[7] ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[8] and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

*Also recalling* that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,[9] including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

*Taking note* of the report on the thematic debate of the General Assembly on drugs and crime as a threat to development, held in New York on 26 June 2012,[10]

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[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[8] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

[9] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

[10] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

*Acknowledging* that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

*Reaffirming* that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals,[12] and also taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

*Recognizing* the importance of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation,

*Recalling* its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012 and 57/1 of 21 March 2014,

*Recalling with appreciation* General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

*Recognizing* the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[8] into due consideration when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support for alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and to poverty eradication, including through enhanced

[11] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[12] A/56/326, annex.

development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

4. *Also encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and to continue fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which in some cases includes preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

5. *Notes* that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, ranging from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, and close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

6. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

7. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**
**Fifty-eighth session**
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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
**Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016**

**United States of America: draft resolution**

## Supporting public health and justice system collaboration in providing alternative sentences for drug-involved offenders

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/192 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/35, in which the Assembly and the Council recommended that Member States should continue to endeavour to reduce prison overcrowding and pretrial detention, where appropriate, and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[1]

*Reaffirming* that providing for effective alternatives to imprisonment, in policy and practice, is a viable long-term solution to prison overcrowding,

*Recognizing* that reducing prison overcrowding is necessary to ensure that criminal justice systems are humane, and also cost-effective,

*Recalling* the principle that it is the responsibility of States to define crimes and determine appropriate punishment,

*Aware* that substance use disorders are chronic diseases that should be treated as medical conditions,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

[1] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

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*Aware also* that many persons who come into contact with the criminal justice system are affected by substance use disorders, but are not receiving care or treatment,

*Noting* that properly implemented evidence-based interventions and drug treatment for such individuals can facilitate their recovery from substance use disorders, reduce the likelihood of future illegal activities and promote both cost-effective and humane utilization of the criminal justice system and optimal health and rehabilitation outcomes,

*Noting also* that, under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] Member States are afforded a number of possible responses to drug offences committed by abusers, including measures such as treatment, education, rehabilitation or social reintegration as alternatives to conviction or punishment,

*Recalling* that the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem states that Member States should, working within their legal frameworks and in compliance with applicable international law, consider allowing the full implementation of drug dependence treatment and care options for offenders, in particular, when appropriate, providing treatment as an alternative to incarceration,

*Noting* worldwide efforts to reduce prison overcrowding in order to more fully respect human rights, including the adoption by the Organization of American States, at its forty-sixth special session, of a resolution in which it encouraged Member States to promote alternatives to incarceration with a view to achieving the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of incarcerated persons, deterring crime, ensuring the well-being of individuals and communities and reducing overcrowding in prisons, with full respect for human rights,

*Noting also* that some Member States authorize an increasing range of public health services for those affected by substance use disorders as part of a comprehensive rehabilitative programme implemented through components of the justice system, such as screening for substance use disorders, access to treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, counselling services and other behavioural health services, overdose prevention, the use of naloxone, recovery support services, HIV-AIDS treatment and mental health treatment,

*Noting further* that some Member States have combined the provision of public health services with alternative sanctions,[5] such as reduced or suspended sentences, home detention, community service, fines, victim restitution, random drug testing or tracking via the Global Positioning System, in order to develop an effective combination of limited sanctions and treatment that may result in more effective crime reduction, better health outcomes and lower costs to the State,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, art. 36, para. (1) (b), and art. 38.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956, art. 20 and art. 22, para. (1) (b).

[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627, art. 3, para. (4) (c) and (d).

[5] See United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment*, Criminal Justice Handbook Series (United Nations, New York, 2007).

*Mindful* that Member States can improve health and safety outcomes for individuals and society when public health agencies and justice systems work together to address illegal activity associated with substance use disorders,

*Mindful also* that justice and health authorities in Member States may desire to build capacity to provide evidence-based public health services, such as behavioural and medication-assisted drug treatment, and recovery support services, in order to effectively implement alternative sentencing measures,

*Welcoming* the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in promoting evidence-based sentencing reforms, drug treatment and recovery support services,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to renew their efforts to reduce prison overcrowding, paying particular attention to reducing the prison population of minor drug offenders by offering alternatives to incarceration, in appropriate cases;

2. *Encourages* Member States to develop or adopt alternatives to incarceration initiatives that promote the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of persons affected by substance use disorders who have committed criminal acts;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to collect information and outcome data on collaborations between the justice system and public health authorities in the use of alternative sentencing initiatives and to share this information and data with other countries and multilateral organizations;

4. *Encourages* health and justice ministries to establish both formal and informal mechanisms to promote effective collaboration, regular communication and periodic exchange of information on the implementation of alternative sentencing initiatives and their effect on reducing crime and the use of illegal drugs;

5. *Encourages* Member States and regional groups to promote exchanges of research and best practices related to justice and health sector collaboration and use of reduced and alternative sentencing initiatives as a means to reduce criminal activity, reduce costs to the State and improve public health;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to provide training to justice system officials on substance use disorders as chronic medical diseases and the effectiveness of evidence-based treatment in order to promote humane and effective treatment of offenders affected by substance use disorders;

7. *Invites* Member States and multilateral organizations to provide technical assistance and training related to expanding and improving justice and public health collaboration for effective implementation of initiatives that may include alternative and reduced sentences;

8. *Recommends* that Member States review their drug sentencing practices with a view towards authorizing justice system and public health collaborations to develop and implement initiatives that utilize alternatives to incarceration, as well as reduced or suspended sentences, for minor, non-violent offenders affected by substance use disorders;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. *Invites* the Executive Director to include progress towards implementing the present resolution in his report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.